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The Report was printed by the Government of Madras, and considered of such value that it was extensively circulated, with a view to further inquiries being made; but the results of these investigations have not yet been made public. He (Col. Balfour) had also observed the effect, on the rainfall, of the want of trees in different parts of Southern India. He might mention a tract of country, the Ceded Districts of the Madras Presidency, as large as Ireland, where there is scarcely a tree to be seen, and that area has a smaller proportion of rain than any other part of India. When he passed through Aden in 1862 he was informed by the officer in charge of political affairs there, that in consequence of the opening of tanks the trees had increased considerably, and the supply of water for the use of the troops and people had also much increased. He had been informed that morning, that in the West Indies the Government of Trinidad had passed a law prohibiting the cutting down of trees near the capital, in order to ensure a supply of rain.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, on being invited by the President to relate a circumstance which had come under his knowledge, said, most people who were acquainted with Constantinople and its neighbourhood were aware that the capital was supplied by water contained in reservoirs attached to streams that pass through a district called the Forest of Belgrade. Some years ago permission was given to cut down the timber in this forest: speculators took advantage of the Sultan's permission, to cut it down largely. The consequence was soon felt: the reservoirs began to fail, and the Government was obliged to interfere and to restrict its permission, in order to prevent the drying up of the springs, which seemed so inevitable a consequence of depriving them of the shade of trees.

The meeting then adjourned.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

(Printed by order of Council.)

1. *Memoranda on the Summer Motions of some Glacier-streams in Southern Norway, as observed by CHARLES M. DOUGHTY, Esq., in 1864.**

THE accompanying series of observations are merely intended to record the results of the first measurements which have been obtained of the seasonal-motions of Scandinavian ice-streams; † they are made on outflows of the great system of the Jostedal-bræ which lies between the parallels of 61° and 62° , and is the first great obstacle in that region which the moist ocean-winds encounter. The height of the average snow-line on the flanks of this mountain ridge is as yet only very approximately ascertained, and may perhaps be stated to be about 4600 feet. The measurements are given according to the Norwegian unit, which = 1·03 of that in our system.

* Months of July and August.

† The notes of the lengths of the several ice-streams as originally estimated by my guide are lost: those given overleaf are from memory.—C. M. D.

[MARCH 13, 1865.]

NAME OF ICE-STREAM—1. NIGAARD-BRÆ.

Intervals in Ells (Norwegian) by eye-estimation.	Number of Stake; Land W.	Character of Surface.	Diurnal Motion in Norwegian Inches.*	Remarks.
20	1	1·1	
130	2	6·1	
125	3	8·4	
100	4	9·9	
120	5	Cut by profound and long cre- vasses into a	8·5	Inclination of surface not ascertained—
140	6	series of longi- tudinal ridges.	11·0	16°?
115	7		11·1	
50	8		11·5	
110	9		12·4	
120	10	11·2	
100	11	11·7	
100	12	11·5	
100	13	Tolerably uni- form.	11·1	
100	14		10·2	
120	15	9·8	
50	16	9·7	
130	17	9·0	
600	Land E.			
Total ..	2330*			

* = 1550 yards. Average intervals 100 ells (irregularity occasioned by crevasses).

NAME OF ICE-STREAM—2. LODAL-BRÆ.

Intervals in Ells (Norwegian) by eye-estimation and by pacing.†	Number of Stake: Land N.E.	Diurnal Motion in Norwegian Inches.	Ditto, Second Measurement.	Remarks.
150	1	·9	1·3	Error of plummet: 1st mea- surement ·1 in. (circum.).
170	2	1·8	2·6	2nd ditto, ·1 in. (circum.).
165	3	2·4	3·5	Inclination of axis at surface
195	4	2·4	2·9	6·5 (circum.).
135	5	2·6	3·2	Length of the bræ (from the
185	6	4·1	4·4	watershed) about 7 miles.
155	7	2·5	3·4	
195	8	2·8	2·9	
170	9	2·0	2·5	
170	10	1·1	1·3	
200	11‡			
140	12			
150	Land s.w.			
Total ..	2180†			

† = 1450 yards, true icebreadth ∴ prob. = 1190 yards circumference. Average intervals 150 ells.

‡ Stakes 11 and 12, which were not observed to alter their position, stood on the N.E. lateral snow-bed, probably over the (stationary) permanent accumulation.

The rates of motion in the second series of measurements are, it will be observed, somewhat increased: this probably arises chiefly from the increased

general temperature indicated by the thermometer and from the augmented thawing in the stake-holes. The surface ablation appeared to us to be usually as much as 9 to 12 inches in the twenty-four hours.

NAME OF ICE-STREAM—3. STEGAHALT-BRÆ.

Intervals in Ells (Norwegian) by eye-estimation.	Number of Stake; Land E.	Diurnal Motion in Norwegian Inches.	Remarks.
30	1	2·6	
100	2	6·5	
130	3	10·9	
125	4	13·2	
120	5	13·7	
130	6	14·2	
120	7	14·7	
150	8	14·3	
70	9	12·7	
300	Land w.		
Total ..	1275*		

* = 850 yards. Average intervals 160 ells.

NAME OF ICE-STREAM—4. FAABERGSTØL-BRÆ.

Intervals in Ells (Norwegian) by eye-estimation.	Number of Stake; Land s.e.	Diurnal Motion in Norwegian Inches.	Remarks.
15	1	5·1	
130	2	9·1	
110	3	10·8	
100	4	10·6	
110	5	12·1	
100	6	10·3	
100	7	9·1	
100	8	9·3	
200	Land s.w.		
Total ..	965†		

† = 640 yards. Average intervals 138 ells.

The positions of the several lines cannot here be indicated. Their starting-points were marked by cairns, and can be found by future investigators with the help of a guide.

2. *Extracts from the Journal of an Expedition organised under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, by the Agricultural Society of the York District (Western Australia), for the purpose of exploring the country to the eastward of that District. By C. C. HUNT, Esq. (leader of the Expedition.)*

Communicated by the Governor of Western Australia.

THIS expedition, organised as above stated, consisted of five men (under the leadership of Mr. C. C. Hunt), with their equipment of twenty-three horses and